The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 486.] TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1796. [Vol. IV.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Wedneſday the 25th Inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be ſold, at the Vendue Store,

On a Credit of 3 and 6 Months,

For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorſers,

All the Stock in Trade

OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 7000l. Currency at leaſt,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muſlins, Muſlinets, Dimities, Marſeilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muſlin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Corduroys, Thicketts, Fuſtians, Velvets, Velverets, Princeſs Stuff, Everlaſtings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dreſs, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular ſeveral packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

FOR SALE,

THE ſubſcriber's Farm near Pohick Church in Fairfax County, 12 miles from Alexandria, and 4 from Colcheſter. The ſituation is pleaſant and very healthy. It contains from 700 to 750 acres, and has on it a valuable Mill-Seat. There are about 30 acres of Good Meadow Land, about 12 acres of which are in a pretty good ſtate of improvement, and 8 of them are exceedingly rich.—This Farm produced 1200 buſhels of wheat laſt year from 138 buſhels of ſeed—on the premiſes are upwards of 300 young bearing Apple trees, the greater part have been bearing 7 or 8 years, alſo about 300 Peach trees, and a variety of Cherry trees, and Pear trees, all bearing. The buildings which are convenient, not elegant, were plaiſtered laſt Fall. It has a large Barn, Granery, and Stablage for 15 Horſes; a large Garden and Yard lately pailed in; a Well of Excellent Water all ſecured with a brick wall, and a number of other buildings.

May 12. JOHN FOWLER.

Ticklenburgs & Shot.

WE have juſt received a ſmall quantity of Ticklenburgs of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Shot aſſorted in ſizes, which we will ſell very low.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 5.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres,

Fancy Goods, Muſlinets, and Dimities.

May 10. JOHN HARPER.

IRISH LINENS.

A FEW Boxes well bought and aſſorted are receive, from London by the ſubſcriber, and will be ſollow for Notes at 90 and 120 days.

May 14. ROB. HAMILTON.

John G. Ladd

HAS JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE,

A FEW CHESTS OF

SOUCHONG TEA.

May 14.

Nanjemoy, April 23, 1796.

I FORBID any perſon purchaſing a Negro Boy, called BEN, now in poſſeſſion of Mrs. BARBARA HARRISON, of Alexandria, he being my Property.

JOHN C. JONES.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRICE,—*The following has been tranſmitted me from a Correſpondent in* LONDON, *requeſting I would hand it to the Editor of an American newſpaper for publication—your giving it a place in yours will oblige*

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE

PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Explicit Declaration of the Principles and Views of the

LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

THE London Correſponding Society feeling the aweful importance of the ſituation in which their own efforts in behalf of liberty, and the arbitrary meaſures of an encroaching adminiſtration have conſpired to place them—feeling alſo, that the affairs of this long harraſſed and diſtracted nation have arrived at a moſt momentous criſis—that the people and their oppreſſors are at iſſue, and that there is now but one alternative, Liberty and Reform, or Encroachment and abſolute Deſpotiſm, conceive themſelves called upon, once more, to appeal to that public ſo frequently warned by them, and deluded by their calumniators; and to ſtate in the moſt clear and explicit terms the following Declaration of their Principles.

I. This Society is, and ever has been, moſt firmly attached to the principles of Equality, accurately defined and properly underſtood; but at the ſame time they regard with the utmoſt abhorrence, the baſe miſrepreſentations to which, for intereſſed purpoſes, theſe principles have been ſubjected.

Social equality, according to its juſt definition, appears to them to conſiſt in the following things.

1. The acknowledgment of equal rights.

2. The exiſtence of equal laws for the ſecurity of thoſe rights.

3. Equal and actual repreſentation, by which, and which alone, the invaſion of thoſe laws can be prevented: and ſuch an adminiſtration of thoſe laws inſured, as will alike preſerve the poor from the inſults and oppreſſion of the rich, and the rich from the inſults and invaſions of the poor.

In their idea of equality, they have never included (nor, till the aſſociations of alarmiſts broached the fraternity, could they ever have conceived that ſo wild and deteſtable a ſentiment could have entered the brain of man) as the equaliſation of property, or the invaſion of perſonal rights and poſſeſſions. This levelling ſyſtem they know, and all rational men muſt immediately perceive, to be equally unjuſt and impracticable; and they are ready to a man, not only to proteſt againſt, but to oppoſe, with their lives, every attempt of that deſcription—attempts which they are well aware, inſtead of equaliſing the condition of mankind, could only tranſfer property from its preſent poſſeſſors to plunderers and aſſaſſins of the moſt profligate deſcription, and ſubject the nation to the brutal and ferocious tyranny of the moſt ignorant and moſt worthleſs of mankind.

II. With reſpect to particular forms and modifications of government, this Society conceive, and ever have conceived, that the diſputes and contentions about theſe which have ſo often diſtracted the univerſe (like bigotted attachments to particular forms of worſhip) are marks only of weak and inconſiderate minds, that in the purſuit of fleeting ſhadows forget the ſubſtance. Their attention has been uniformly addreſſed to more eſſential objects—to the peace—the ſocial order—and the happineſs of mankind; and theſe they have always been ready to acknowledge and believe might be ſufficiently ſecured by the *genuine ſpirit* of the Britiſh conſtitution. They have laboured therefore, with inceſſant application, not to *overthrow*, but to *reſtore* and *realize* that Conſtitution; to give practical effect to thoſe excellencies which have been theoretically acknowledged; and to reform thoſe corruptions and abuſes which, though ſome have attempted to juſtify, no one has had the hardihood to deny.

Peaceful reform, and not tumultuary revolt, is their object; and they truſt to the good ſenſe and candour of the Nation that ſomething more than *vague accuſation* and *intereſted calumny* will be expected to diſcredit their proteſtation, that *They abhor alike the* FANATICAL ENTHUSAISM *that would plunge into a ſea of anarchy in queſt of ſpeculative theories*, and the VILLANOUS HYPOCRISY *that would deſtroy the very eſſence of exiſting inſtitutions, under pretence of preſerveng them from deſtruction!!!*

III. This Society have always cheriſhed, and will ever be deſirous to inculcate, the moſt decided abhorrence of all tumult and violence. Anxious to promote the *happineſs*, and therefore jealous of the *rights* of Man, they have never failed to propagate, nor to practice, the conſtitutional doctrine of oppoſing, by every peaceful and rational exertion, the encroachments of power and corruption. But they have never countenanced, nor ever will, any motion, meaſure, or ſentiment tending to excite commotion—to inflame the mind with ſanguinary enthuſiaſm—or to extinguiſh the emotions of tenderneſs and humanity which ought particularly to characteriſe a free and enlightened nation.

At the ſame time, they do not wiſh to be underſtood as giving, by this declaration, any ſort of countenance to the *deteſtable and deluſive doctrines of Paſſive Obedience and Non-reſiſtance.* This is a ſyſtem which none but *hypocrits* will *profeſs*, and none but *ſlaves* will *practiſe.* The LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY are neither the former, nor the latter; and on the alter of their own hearts they have ſworn—That *no inſolent encroachments of a corrupt and tyrannical adminiſtration—no dread of the laſt fatal arbitriment, ſhall ever compel them to be either!* They know that they have rights—they know that it is their duty to defend them—they know alſo, that to profeſs implicit ſubmiſſion is to invite oppreſſion; and that to practiſe it is treaſon to poſterity, and ſacrilege againſt nature.

To reſiſt oppreſſion (when no other means are left) even with the ſame arms with which it is enforced, is, they are aware, not only a natural right, but a conſtitutional duty: and if their anceſtors had not ſo reſiſted, the HOUSE of BRUNSWICK never would have ſwayed the Britiſh Sceptre, the exiled family of the STUARTS would have been ſtill upon the throne, and Britain never could have boaſted her GLORIOUS REVOLUTION of 1688.

But reſiſtance of oppreſſion, and promotion of tumult, are, in their minds, diſtinct propoſitions.

The former they *profeſs* as ſolemnly as they *abjure* the latter: and they truſt that the Nation at large is equally ſenſible of the diſtinction; and that *if the dire neceſſity ever ſhould arrive, when the liberties of Britain muſt be aſſerted not by the voice and the pen, but by the ſword, Britons will rally round the ſtandard of Liberty, not like a band of depredators and aſſaſſins, but like a Spartan Phalanx: prepared and reſolved, to a man, rather to die at their poſts, than to abandon their principles, and betray the Liberties of their Country!!!*

J. ASHLEY,

SECRETARY.

Committee-Room, Beaufort Buildings, November 23, 1795.

AUTHENTIC COMMUNICATION.

[An authentic copy of the following intereſting paper has been handed to us, and we haſten to publiſh a tranſlation of it.]

STEPHEN LAVEAUX,

GENERAL IN CHIEF, GOVERNOR OF ST. DOMINGO. AND

HENRY PERROUD,

ORDONATOR OF THE COLONY.

To the United States, Commercial Towns, the Merchants, and Captains of the Continent of America and the Daniſh Iſlands.

Cape, the 14th Germinal, fourth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

CITIZENS AND FRIENDS,

THE accounts of the great events that have juſt taken place at St. Domingo will undoubtedly have reached you with ſpeed. Wicked and corrupted people cannot have failed to repreſent you the matter under the colours which their malice and atrocity never ceaſes to make uſe of. They will even have inſpired you with diſtruſt in order to arreſt your commercial operations with us, and reduce us a ſecond time to the former ſtate of want, out of which we had already emerged by your aid. But.

Citizens and Friends,

We haſten to pre-engage a ſenſible and generous people againſt the effects of envy and calumny: to deſtroy by everlaſting truths the fatal impreſſions which ſo many accumulated horrors might provoke againſt the deareſt intereſts you have in St. Domingo.

Let not the impure breath of all vices collected under the ſhape of prudence, affect our tranquility; repel far from you craft and falſehood; let your confidence in the Republicans of St. Domingo be unbounded.

France will paſs a vote of thanks to you and the cultivators of the colony will redouble their induſtry in order to diſcharge what they owe you.

Horrible outrages have indeed been committed againſt the repreſentatives of the French nation. The firſt authorities of St. Domingo, the only perſons entruſted with the powers of the French people to govern the colony have been torn from the helm of government, dragged, abuſed, ill treated and thrown into dungeons like real criminals, and the virtuous men who were attached to them in conſequence of their functions ſhared the ſame fate.

A horde of factious people and intriguers, ungrateful

men loaded with crimes have done all those horrid acts, tho' France had heaped up benefits upon them.

A horrible proscription extending to all the white people was already pronounced in all the quarters of the colony and its destruction was about to be effected, but when on a sudden, the true people, the real friends of order, and general liberty, the faithful subjects of the French Republic, rose up in a mass and stifled in its birth, the disastrous monster: anarchy and rebellion.

The true republicans, the African cultivators, were struck with the horror of that outrage and hastened to join in mass, in arms, in order to take off our fetters without leaving to the ambitious criminals more time than they wanted to escape the arm of vengeance.

The whole plain of the North in St. Domingo was already reviving from its ashes, and a great part of the habitations rebuilt under our eyes began to regain their former latitude. The freemen who cultivated the soil enjoyed in peace the fruits of their labour, and no day passed but they lifted up their hands to heaven, and returned thanks to the Almighty for the sacred rights which France has restored to them.

These very men so gentle and peaceable at their respective homes became furious, when they heard of our being arrested. All in a mass and led on by virtuous and intrepid chiefs, they summoned the town of the Cape to restore them to the Representatives of the French nation and their Fathers; else that town would again be reduced to ashes, and those concerned in arresting us should be put to the sword.

The intrepid Touissaint Louverture, this man without his equal, to whom St. Domingo and its constituted authorities owe their safety, has just been made an assistant in Governmental Operations under the title of Lieutenant Governor.

We are three representative heads, forming three strong colums, whereon you may with safety establish the continuance of your commerce. Here all the means of guarantee, as lays in our power to promise are expressed, and you ought to rely thereon.

The wish of the whole republican army dispersed in different quarters, the consent of all the united municipalities, the union of all the brave generals and commanders who with their troops have broken our chains; in short, all the legal authorities, demand earnestly the return of good order, submission to the laws, respect to the chiefs, and protection to the commerce of neutral nations.

All those brave cultivators have recommenced their works; the earth continues, without interruption, to grow fertile under their hands.

Therefore we entreat you, in the name of the French Republic, which has always been your friend, to expedite vessels to us; the explosion which we have just gone through renders our operations safer than ever. You will see that at no former period you have traded with us on a more certain and secure basis than at this new epoch.

Health and prosperity.

STEPHEN LAVAUX.
HENRY PERROUD.

POTOMACK.

Mill, Mill-Seats, and Lands, FOR SALE.

A valuable Merchant-Mill and Saw-Mill, on a never failing stream of water; with a Miller's House, Cooper's House, and Cooper's Shop, with or without about Eleven Hundred Acres of Valuable Land, situate part in Loudoun and part in Fairfax County. The land is of good quality and uncommonly well watered, having three streams running through it, any of which are sufficient to turn two water wheels: and has three seats for the erecting of Mills, one of them in particular will not require a dam of much more than 50 feet, and the Mill can be placed immediately upon the road from Leesburg to Alexandria. The improvements are, a good Dwelling-House, and three other good Farm-Houses.—One half of the land is yet in remarkably fine timber, which will make the Saw-Mill extremely valuable; and that which is cleared is under good fence. The Mill is distant from the Great Falls of Potomack, where extensive improvements are making, about three miles; from the Little Falls, where a bridge is now erecting across the Potomack River, about 8 miles; and from thence to the Federal City about 3 miles; and from Alexandria about 16 miles.——The whole will be sold together, or any part thereof will be sold separate, so as to suit purchasers. Immediate possession can be had; and a liberal credit will be given for the purchase money.

Also, a valuable Tract of Land, containing 300 acres of prime Bottom, situate on Patterson's Creek, in Hampshire County, one mile and an half below Frankfort, and two and an half miles from Potomack River, where it is navigable for vessels of upwards of 100 barrels flour. The quality of the Land, I am informed, is nearly equal to that on the south branch of the Potomack, and it has the advantage of a Grist-Mill within half a mile, and Limestone and Pit-Coal at a short distance.

Also, several Tracts of Land, of about 400 acres each, in Hampshire County, the quality of which I am unacquainted with.

Apply to

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria,
May 12, 1796.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE MIRROR.

THE following amendments to the act passed by the last Assembly concerning "Slaves, Free Negroes and Mulattoes" are proposed to a candid and enlightened public for consideration by "*the Society for reducing the price of Labour.*"

Whereas, the emancipation of slaves will greatly tend to reduce the price of labour, which will be extremely convenient to, and greatly benefit all those persons who do not possess negro property; and whereas the most speedy method to accomplish this desirable end will be to make that kind of property as precarious as possible by encouraging, aiding and assisting negroes to run away.

Sect. I. Therefore be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any slave to run away whenever he or she thinks proper.

Sect. II. And should the owner of such run away slave or any other person attempt to detain or take up such run away, such person shall forfeit and pay to any Member of the Society, who shall sue for the same, one hundred dollars to be recovered by action of debt or information in any court of record in this commonwealth and moreover deliver up the said slave to the Society, under penalty of one thousand dollars to be recovered as aforesaid; and the said run away shall ever after be considered as free.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who can prove, by one witness, being either a member of the society or a Negro, that such person or persons aided and assisted any Negro or Mulatto Slave in attempting to run away, or harboured or secreted him or her, such person or persons shall be entitled to a Reward of Forty Dollars, to be paid by the owner of the slave, to be recovered by complaint before a single Magistrate.

Sect. IV. And whereas doubts have arisen whether widows ought to possess Negro property—Be it enacted, that a Widow shall not after the passing of this act hold any property of that kind, and that all Negroes or Mulatto Slaves shall be free immediately on the death of their master, whether he died a natural death or was killed by his Negroes. And be it further enacted, That if any widow shall attempt, after the passing of this act, to hold in bondage any Negro or Mulatto, she shall suffer such punishment as the Society may think proper to inflict on her—death not excepted.

Sect. V. Be it enacted also, that any person who shall make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or assist in making, forging, or counterfeiting any writing whatsoever, whereby any Slave or Servant shall be declared to be or intended to be emancipated, such person shall be entitled to a Reward of Fifty Dollars, to be paid by the owner of said slave or servant, to be recovered in the same manner as for harbouring or secreting Runaways.

FROM THE AURORA.

Further details of the retreat of the English after their repulse before Leogane taken from an official document.

Montalembert having been frustrated in his attempt to cover the retreat of the corps under Bowyer and to rally them, after their attempt to take the place by assault, the English retired to the plantation Bossan, where they constructed a battery, which they were soon obliged to abandon and to fall back upon their camp at the plantation Buteau. The garrison then made a second sortie; but did not reach the enemy, who had fled precipitately. They took possession, however, of a variety of articles left by the enemy at Bossan.

They then sought to fortify themselves on the plantation Dampuce, but learning by their spies, that general Rigaud was hastening with a body of troops to cut off their retreat, they fled. On the 25th a sortie was executed, and an attack intended upon their last camp; but they had left it and the republicans took possession of the articles that remained behind.

About 9 o'clock the same day under the cover of their fleet, they re-embarked, having set fire to the plantation Buteau, and the vessels slipt their cables and made sail. General Bauvais, who was marching with about 800 men to succour Leogane, arrived as the last of the English forces were embarking and obliged them to abandon on the shore about 30 horses, arms, &c.

When Fort Caira was first attacked, the American vessels at Leogane left the port and went round to Port-au-Prince. Five or six of the Americans, who had been impressed on board the British fleet previous to the action, were killed in the engagement.

The French in Leogane had 8 men killed, among whom were two officers, and 13 wounded. The loss of the enemy was not perfectly ascertained; but was supposed to amount to upwards of 200. The loss of men on board the fleet was also very considerable. An American declared that in one of the ships on board of which he was during the engagement, there were upwards of 50 men killed and wounded. One of the ships lost her foremast.

The enemy were guilty of the most shocking acts of cruelty in their attack and retreat, burning the plantations, and murdering defenceless old men, women, and children.

The following relation of the affair at Leogane, is given by a passenger in the Jenny, arrived at Norfolk, who was an eye witness of the action.

"*On the 19th March the English fleet, consisting of 73 sail, weighed anchor at Port-au-Prince. On the 21st they began landing the army, and by 2 P. M the whole of them were ashore; they then formed into two columns, under the command of Generals Forbes and Bowyer, one of which filed off to the eastward and the other to the west of the town; the Swiftsure, Africa, and Leviathan anchored close to the fort with springs on their cables, and commenced the attack. By this time the western division had formed, and advanced towards Leogane. In their route they passed through a sugar plantation where a large number of French troops were in ambush, who attacked them with great intrepidity, and obliged them to fall back with the loss of 400 men killed and wounded. The French then set fire to the plantation, and the English troops advanced by another route close to the town, and a general action commenced between the main armies, which continued without intermission till dark, when the British troops fell back a mile from the town. During the night the English took possession of an eminence that commanded the town, on which they raised a battery of 4 guns. On the morning of the 22d at day light they opened the battery, and continued playing on the town for 3 hours, during which time three attempts were made to storm the town, but proved unsuccessful. About 9 o'clock a body of Fench troops, formed into two columns, came out of Leogane, stormed the British battery and put all in it to the sword.*

On the evening of the 23d, a cutter came down from Port-au-Prince to the Commodore, who fired a gun and made the signal for raising the siege—by dark the troops were re-embarked, and the fleet got under way, leaving behind them a few bags of cotton and some horses. Every American vessel at Leogane were taken possession of by the British fleet and carried to Port-au-Prince. The town of Leogane was greatly injured by the shot from the shipping and 4 gun battery. The Raisonable man of war was greatly damaged, and obliged after an hour's firing to slip her cable and retire."

From the COURIER FRANCAIS of the 10th of May.

To gratify the natural impatience of the colonists here we shall give in our next number a circumstantial detail of the arrestation of General Lavaud by the Mulattoes.

This attempt of the Mulattoes, and the circumstances which have preceded and succeeded it, shews, that there was a conspiracy formed by the people of colour to destroy all the whites; that this conspiracy was arrested in its progress by General Toussaint, whom the voice of the unfortunate whites, that have remained in St. Domingo, call Father and protector; that this plot had a connection with that of Etienne, an assassin of the whites in the mountains of Port de Paix; and that there is now a serious division between the Mulattoes and the Negroes, which has been produced by the conspiracies of the former.

The ship Venilia, captain Adamson, arrived at New-York on Monday week, from Bristol, with London papers to the 26th of March, from which the following is extracted.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

It was yesterday reported in this city, upon what authority we know not, that admiral Duncan, had received intelligince of the destination and situation of the Dutch fleet, and was gone after it, in the hope of bringing it to action.

Lord Macartney, it is said, is to be appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Dutch papers of the 15th instant, are in town. They contain a report of the proceedings of the national assembly, to the 12th. In the sitting of the 11th, the president proposed, and it was decreed, that a statement should be made of the debts and expenditure of the republic. The land committee was ordered to make a report upon the expence of the army and fortifications, the 100 millions due to France; and the payment of the pensions. The marine was ordered to draw up an account of the expence of the navy; and another commission was directed to prepare a statement of the expences of the convention.

FALMOUTH, MARCH 22.

This evening arrived in our harbor the Valiant lugger, with four prizes, taken by sir J. B. Warren's squadron, and sent in. The captain says, they fell in with a fleet of near 14 sail of French vessels, conveyed by four frigates and some sloops of war, near Brest. He believes several more are taken and when he was ordered away, he left la Pomone, sir J. B. Warren, engaged with two French frigates, who were got under the guns of a fort; and both the captain and others declare, that they saw one of the frigates haul down her colors, while within view; but night coming on, they made the best of their way to this port. The rest of sir John's squadron were in pursuit of the convoy; many of which, they believe, must fall into their hands. The lugger hath landed fifty French officers and men here, part of the crew of the four prizes. As there are other cutters attending sir John, more authentic accounts are hourly expected.

The London accounts farther state—That the National Convention of Holland have named a commission to form a new constitution for that republic; that the marquis Del Campo, ambassador from the Court of Spain to the Republic of France, was received at Calais, March

25, with much joy and etiquette; that on the 28th of March, admiral sir John Borlase Warren chased a fleet of merchantmen and their convoy on the French coast, and took L'Etoile of thirty 12 pounders, 1 merchant ship, and three brigs bound from Brest to other ports in France; that Ern Moreau is appointed Pichegru's successor.

The late increase of failures in London, causes many long faces on change.

Alexandria, May 17.

The following extract is taken from a letter to a respectable gentleman in New-York, dated March 26, received by the Vanilia, lately arrived from London.

I have no political news to communicate, of any import. The last accounts from the Rhine say, that both armies are making vast preparations, and dreadful will be the carnage, no doubt—and when the scene of destruction is to end, God knows. The only thing we can calculate is taxes, but how they are to be paid, I know not; and yet we are told that the commerce of the country is in a most flourishing state. The Bank of England has come to a determination to be very circumspect in discounting, which must be a fatal thing to many, and the failures that are expected are very alarming—by many it is dreaded to be a counterpart of the year 1793. All this is of little consequence to placemen, pensioners and contractors—Nothing but the *glorious war* can answer their purposes.

A gentleman from Philadelphia informs us that Mr. Muhlenberg, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, was stabbed some time last week. The deed was perpetrated by a Mr. Schafer a dissipated relative, who has been since apprehended and committed to prison. The wound is not dangerous.

From the Paris accounts, detailed in the last London papers, it appears that General Pichegru had been succeeded in the command of the army of the Upper Rhine, by Gen. Moreau—The motives of his resignation are said to have arisen from his having strenuously advised the executive to make peace—and even the surrender of the Netherlands, which were not attended to. The negociations with Sardinia had been broken off.

The resignation of Marshall Clairfayt has occasioned much speculation, and the real cause may not be exactly known. The most probable account is, that the Marshall urged for negocations for peace against the opinions of the court of Vienna.

The emperor was also inclined to peace; but the party for continuing the war, finally prevailed, and the Marshall resigned. This determination of the court of Vienna is ascribed to the influence of the English ministry,

On Thursday last, his excellency Robert Liston, Esq. the British Ambassador, with his lady, secretary and suite, arrived in Philadelphia from New-York.

The Marquis del Campo, Ambassador from Spain, was arrived at Paris, from London.

His arrival at Calais was announced by a discharge of artillery, and it was said he was received with the loudest acclamations, by an immense crowd, calling out, "Long live our ally, the Spanish nation!"

PROOFS

That the British do not capture Americans, coming from Dutch Ports.

BOSTON, MAY 4.

Arrived barque Harriot and Eliza, Sleuman, Surinam, 40 days. On the passage was spoken by the Fanny, sloop of war, and the Arethusa, frigate; treated extremely polite by both. The captain of the latter ship gave captain S. the following certificate to exonerate him from blame, for some of his letters being broke open.

"These are to certify, that having received information of ships sailing from Surinam with Dutch property on board, has induced me to open the letters on board of the vessels from thence.

"J. WOLLEY,
"ARETHUSA."

Captain Spurr of the brig Norfolk, from Surinam, on the 17th of April, in sight of Guadaloupe, was brought to by the Vanguard, a British 74, captain Miller, who treated captain S. with great politeness. After examining the brig's papers, he gave captain Spurr a certificate to shew to any privateers that he might fall in with, that he had examined the brig and passed her.

At Surinam, both American and European produce is low—Colonial high, except Molasses.

By the latest accounts from the West Indies, we learn that embargoes exist at Barbadoes, Tobago, and Martinique, to prevent the French from getting information of the troops which may arrive, or of any expedition that may be contemplated. Americans, however, are permitted to sail on giving bond that they will not go to a French port, nor communicate such information.

A comet was discovered on the 11th Nov. from the royal observatory at Berlin, situated between the Syre and the Swan's Neck. It appeared through the telescopes like a dark point, round and without a distinct nucleus; at eleven at night its direct elevation was about 288 degrees, and its declination towards the North 33, 10 1-2. On the 12th, the sky was overcast: but on the 13th, the weather cleared up, and at 57 minutes after 8 o'clock M. Bode estimated the direct ascension of the comet, at 282 degrees, 28 minutes, and 36 seconds, and its declination towards the north at 25 degrees, 49 minutes, and 41 seconds. It is therefore retrograde, takes a direction from the South West, towards Hercules and Opiuchus, and appears to shape its course towards the sun.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Alexandria,	*Bayne,*	*Liverpool*
Bernstorff,	*Foyne,*	*Baltimore*
Brig Diana,	*Gesse,*	*Do.*
Betsey,	*Phippin,*	*Salem*
Schooner Maria,	*Greene,*	*St. John's, W. I.*
Fryal,	*Hand,*	*Philadelphia*
Juno,	*Burgess,*	*Charleston, S.C*
Concord,	*Mitchell,*	*Do.*
Antilope,	*Lattimer,*	*Norfolk*
Sloop George,	*Butler,*	*Do.*

CLEARED.

Ship Ann,	*Black,*	*Europe*
Brig Catharine,	*Cazneau,*	*Do.*
Maria,	*Foster,*	*West Indies*
Gratitude,	*Demare,*	*Cedar-Point*
Schooner Salem Packet,	*Chrpman,*	*Salem*
Ranging Polly,	*Parker,*	*Norfolk*
Industry,	*Harrison,*	*West-Indies*
Sloop Diana,	*Pearson,*	*St. Mary's, Geo.*
Polly,	*Mann.*	*Baltimore*
Thomas & Sally,	*Allen,*	*Port Royal*
Neptune,	*Gambrill,*	*Philadelphia*
Peggy,	*Willis,*	*Newbern, N.C.*

Please to take Notice,

THAT that the sale of Seven Thousand Pounds worth of Goods, intended to have been sold on *THIS DAY*, is unavoidably postponed until *WEDNESDAY* the 25th of this Month, and continue until the whole is sold.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next, May 21st, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the house of Mrs. Harrison in Royal-Street, adjoining the dwelling of Mr. John Longdon,
Sundry Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE;
CONSISTING OF
Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Pewter, Queen's Wares &c.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 17.

Jamaica Rum and Coffee
FOR SALE
BY
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

May 17.

NOTICE.

AT a special meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1796. it was ordered, That all Notes, hereafter to be put into the Bank for Discount, must not be endorsed by the Drawer; but that it must be mentioned at the foot of each Note for whose accommodation the Discount is asked.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN,
May 17. CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will discount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for discount, that have not more than 60 days to run, must be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they must be put under cover, and directed to the President and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tuesday evenings to make the Discounts, and on Wednesday mornings the Discounts are to be payable.

A Discount-Clerk wanted at the Bank—Salary 450 Dollars per annum. Any Person desirous to fill that office will please to apply (by Letter) to the President and Directors on Tuesday next.

GURDEN CHAPIN.
CASHIER.

N. B. Those who offer Notes for Discount are requested to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wednesdays* to receive their Discounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day set apart for that particular business. G. C.

May 12.

☞ The Letter Bag of the ship Parkman, Captain M'Millan, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Post-Office on Wednesday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
HMNRY BAYNE, MASTER,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

ALSO,
THE BRIG
VIRGINIA,

MARK BUTTS, MASTER.
Burthen 300 hhds Tobacco or 2000 barrels Flour.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Liverpool Sale, loose and in sacks; Porter, in casks from 9 to 12 dozen in each; Queen's Ware in small crates, well assorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and sheets: Copper, suited for Stills; Tin in boxes.

May 17.

For Freight or Charter to any port of Europe or West Indies.

THE SCHOONER
MARIA,
Burthen One Hundred and Twenty Tons.
She is a strong, staunch, and well found Vessel.

Apply to
JAMES M. M'REA & CO.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE
About ninety Hogsheads
Muscovado Sugar
OF GOOD QUALITY.

May 16.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia or New-York,

THE NEW SCHOONER
MARIA,
Henry Bowcock, Master,
Burthen 66 Tons.
Lying at Hamilton's Wharf.

She is now ready to take in a Cargo. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board.

May 17.

STORE TO RENT.

THE subscriber will let the STORE and CELLAR now occupied by Messrs. Pomeroy and Isabel, at the corner of King and Fitt Streets, and will give Possession on the 13th of June next.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 17.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass a Law authorizing the People within the Northern Neck to form themselves into a separate and independent State.

May 17.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have any Accounts against him to present them for payment.

G. DENEALE.

May 12, 2796.

A few pounds of Nutmeg; French

Brandy in pipes; Claret in boxes, five years old; Soap in boxes—For Sale on a moderate Credit, by

Francis Vivent.

April 12. t. f.

Horses for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell three or four good saddle or draught Horses for cash or on a short credit.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 3.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLD & SILVERSMITH, ENGRAVER, &c.
HAS just received an Elegant Assortment of
Plated Ware,
Also a variety of Gilt and Fancy Necklaces, Neck Chains, Ear Drops, Lockets, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gilt Watch Chains, Keys, Seals, &c. which he is now opening at his shop in King-Street next door to Mr. Peter Wise's; where he makes in the neatest manner every article in the Gold and Silver-Smith Business.

☞ Just received a few handsome Silver Watches.
☞ The highest price for old Gold and Silver.

May 6.

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To the Right Honorable General GUNN, Senator from Georgia, &c. the following

SUBLIME ODE,

Is submissively inscribed, by his Honour's most devoted
SIMON SPUNKY.

Immortal GUNN, I sing thy prowess,
No greater hero was, or now is,
No dog run mad, or Indian drunk,
Could ever rival thee in *spunk*.
It is the truth deny'd by no man,
Thou hast the courage of a *Roman*.
Thy noddle claims a civic crown,
Indicative of great renown:
Not oak, nor laural, but, good lack,
It shall be made of *hakmatack!*
Thy temper's mild as water-gruel,
But *honor* made thee fight a duel,
Big with the fate of GUNN and BALDWIN;
But soon the latter's horns were haul'd in,
With this excuse for what he'd done, sir,
A Pistol's nothing to a GUNN, *sir!!*
Great General GUNN, myself I flatter,
That this will never end the matter,
In some sly corner, could you grab him,
Your *honour*, sir, wou'd bid you *stab him!*
And this your mighty vengeance wreaking,
No *soul of spunk* would think it *sneaking*.
Honour, in Gothic bosom resident,
'Tis said depends so much on precedent,
And you've authority quite ample—
Dread sir, you have your own example,
For something which has some relation
To something call'd *assassination!!!*
In my opinion, sir, the fact is,
Your name may sanction such a practice,
For, stabbing one man* with impunity,
Will surely give you this immunity,
When you're offended with a noddy,
To slyly thrust him through the body!
GREAT GUNN, I think it quite a scandal,
Since thou art spunky as a Vandal,
No bard to thee attunes his lays,
Not ev'n a *Jew's harp* trills thy praise!
Since other poets are such gumps,
'Tis time for me to stir my stumps,
And would you give me something clever,
I'd praise you, sir, much more than ever.
Take gentle Simon into pay,
And he will laud thee, night and day,
Tell how the Gen'ral most redoubted,
In *honour's* field was never routed—
How even Attila, the Hun,
Was but a fool to General GUNN—
'Till Fame, a noisy, lying strumpet,
Shall yield to Simon her brass trumpet,
Then GUNN's *report shall echo louder*
Than forty pounder fill'd with powder.

* *Mr. Doane.*

House and Furnitue.

ON Saturday the 28th instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, (Sunday excepted, sale to commence at 10 o'clock) will be sold at public sale, the subscriber's late DWELLING HOUSE, opposite the Bank, on a credit of 60, 90, and 120 days, for notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, with approved indorsers will be required.

At the same time and place, will be sold, all the furniture belonging to the said House, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Tea, and Card Tables, do. Chairs of different patterns, do. Beaureaus, Desks and Sofas, do. Bedsteads, with beds and curtains complete. An elegant fashioned Clock with marble pillars. Looking glasses of various kinds. Floor, Passage, and Stair Carpets. Do. Oil Cloth do. with every other article necessary for House-keeping, including a variety of good Kitchen furniture. Notes at 60 days negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, with an approved indorser, will be taken for all sums exceeding 100 dollars; for any sum under, the cash will be required.

On the same day will be sold, the subscriber's Store-House, (a stand equal, if not superior to any in town for a retail store) on a credit of 2, 4, and 5 months, for notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, with a sufficient indorser.

THOMAS I. BEATTY.

George-Town, May 10. 3wep

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut-stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract.

N. B. A bond and ashler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.

C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington, April 19.

RYE.

WANTED by the subscriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP
ROXA,
ASA SHURTLIFF, COMMANDER,

An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ship of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to

JOHN B. DABNEY,

Who has for sale, on a liberal credit,

Two Dwelling Houses & Lots,

In Fee Simple, on Washington Street.

One undivided fifth part of the Estate of the late Mr. Fleming; consisting of about 15 House Lots and several Houses; a variety of

French and English Goods,

The remainder of several importations, which will be sold low to close accounts.

All persons having demands against the Subscriber, of any nature whatever, are desired to exhibit them as soon as possible for settlement, at his dwelling-house on Water Street; and all those indebted to him are informed that he shall be under the painful necessity of using coercive measures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he shall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

Mandeville and Jamesson.

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiskey
Best White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks.
Claret in cases
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the latest Importations, and best qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles assorted, Fig Blue, Mustard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Mushroom Catsup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for Cash or at the usual Credits.

April 30.

FOR SALE,

MY ESTATE in the County of Westmoreland, called BUSHFIELD. The tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, about two-thirds of which is cleared, and bounded by water on three sides, so as to require very little fencing to enclose it. The whole tract is level, and well adapted to farming: contains immense banks of Oyster-Shells, and is equal to any plantation in that part of the country for natural grass.

There is a very large two story Brick House, with four rooms on a floor, situated on the banks of Nomony river, and commanding a very extensive view of the Potomack; from these rivers may be procured in abundance, Fish, Oysters, and Wild Fowl.

There are all necessary out-houses on the land, large and valuable orchards of Peach and Apple Trees.

I will also dispose of my HOUSE with two ACRES OF GROUND in this city, now in the occupation of Burwel Stark, Esq;—Also a very valuable HOUSE CARPENTER who is acquainted with the business of a Wheel Wright and a Cooper.

I will take Six per cent. Stock for Bushfield, or will exchange it for good Land on this side of Rappahannock river. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Richmond February 20, 1796. 6w

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Desires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR

for Mattresses and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the season, and will sell upon Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neatest manner.

April 28. t. f.

An apprentice wanted apply to the Printer.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE SCHOONER
JUNO,
WM. BURGESS, MASTER,

Lying at Harper's Wharf,—She is about 18 Months old, Burthen 950 Barrels, well found, and in every respect an excellent vessel.—Apply to.

JOHN G. LADD.

May 14.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter to any part of Europe,

THE BRIG
BETSEY,

Burthen 1300 Barrels, now lying at Hartshorne's Wharf.—Apply to the Master on Board, or

RICKETTS & NEWTON.

May 14.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London; an extensive assortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchased by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for sale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouse on Swift's-alley, opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ship Sillers, and an assortment of Hardware by the ship Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass.
Grindstones.
And sundry articles adapted to the Season.

Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance

BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authorised to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and also those indebted to their store at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and discharge all debts due to and from that store.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Jun.
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sillers, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Vessels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an assortment of well chosen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for sale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Cash, or at the usual Credit to punctual Customers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good stand for Business, to let. Enquire as above.